

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Johnson-Crump House Site Inventory Number: PG: 62-015
Address: 7606 Old Muirkirk Road Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no
City: Beltsville Zip Code: 20705 County: Prince Georges
USGS Quadrangle(s): Beltsville
Property Owner: Monita R. Crump-Sisco Tax Account ID Number: 10 1014026
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 104 Tax Map Number: 13
Project: US 1/ MD 201:Cherrywood Lane to North of Contee Road Agency: SHA
Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Maria Dayton Date Prepared: 1/10/2008
Documentation is presented in: _____
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The single dwelling at 7606 Old Muirkirk Road was constructed circa 2001 and is located in Beltsville, Prince George's County, Maryland. It rests on the site of the Johnson-Crump House (PG: 62-15) that had been destroyed by fire in March 1981. The Johnson-Crump House was a two-story, three-bay log house erected circa 1887. At the time of the December 2007 survey, the current single dwelling occupied a sloping lot that features immature trees and shrubs and foundation plantings. There are no secondary resources associated with this property.

The two-story, five-bay single dwelling is set on a solid concrete foundation and is clad in brick laid in all-stretcher bond. The main block has a symmetrical façade and is composed of elements common of the Colonial Revival style. It has a hipped-roof with a projecting front gable and is covered in asphalt shingles. A one-and-a-half-story, three-bay garage adjoins the main block to the northwest of the dwelling.

The Johnson-Crump House was a result of the expansion of Beltsville and Laurel area in the late-nineteenth-century. The development and history of the area around U.S. Route 1, which travels north from Beltsville to Laurel in Prince George's County, Maryland, has been strongly influenced by its use as a major transportation corridor. U.S. Route 1 follows the original path of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☐
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments: NO LONGER EXISTANT

Jim Talamone
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

8/28/08
Date

N/A
Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Washington and Baltimore Turnpike, which was established in 1812 to connect the commercial center of Baltimore with the new federal city of Washington. Shortly after the development of the turnpike, the railroad arrived in Prince George's County. By 1835, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad established a station and freight depot on land purchased from Trueman Belt, and a small community developed around the rail stop, which was named after the former owner.(1) The Johnson-Crump House was built in the late nineteenth century as a part of this growing community.

Today, Route 1, also known as Baltimore Avenue (formerly Washington and Baltimore Turnpike), is bounded by commercial properties, many of which are automobile-oriented businesses dating from the early to mid-twentieth century. Nearby thoroughfares such as Old Baltimore Pike, Edmonston Road, and Maryland Avenue have a mix of commercial and industrial sites, with several residential properties. The former single dwelling at 7606 Old Muirkirk Road is an example of the development that took place in the Beltsville area in the last half of the nineteenth century. The edges of minor roads such as Old Muirkirk and Cochran Roads are predominately developed by freestanding single-family dwellings dating from the first part of the twentieth century. It was not until after World War II that intensive development came to the area along Route 1. With increased federal employment, rise in personal automobile ownership, and construction of Interstate 95, development along Route 1 and surrounding area continued through the 1960s.(1)

The single dwelling at 7606 Muirkirk Road was constructed circa 2001 on the site of the circa 1887 Johnson-Crump House, which was built during the late-nineteenth-century development of the Beltsville/Laurel area. However, this property is not individually associated with the events and trends that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, thus disqualifying it for eligibility under Criterion A. The property is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the current single dwelling at 7606 Muirkirk Road is not eligible under Criterion B. Although this building is an example of early-twenty-first-century-domestic-architecture, it is a common building form in Prince George's County. This example is not significant as it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Further, since the Johnson-Crump House was destroyed by fire, the integrity of its design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, association, and location as a late-nineteenth-century property has been lost. It is thus disqualified for eligibility under Criterion C. The building at 7606 Old Muirkirk Road was not evaluated under Criterion D. Therefore, it has been recommended that the former single dwelling at 7606 Old Muirkirk Road is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C.

1) Susan G. Pearl, "History of Route 1 Corridor, 1740-1990," in Historic Contexts in Prince George's County: Short Papers on Settlement Patterns, Transportation and Cultural History (Upper Marlboro, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 1991), 30.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

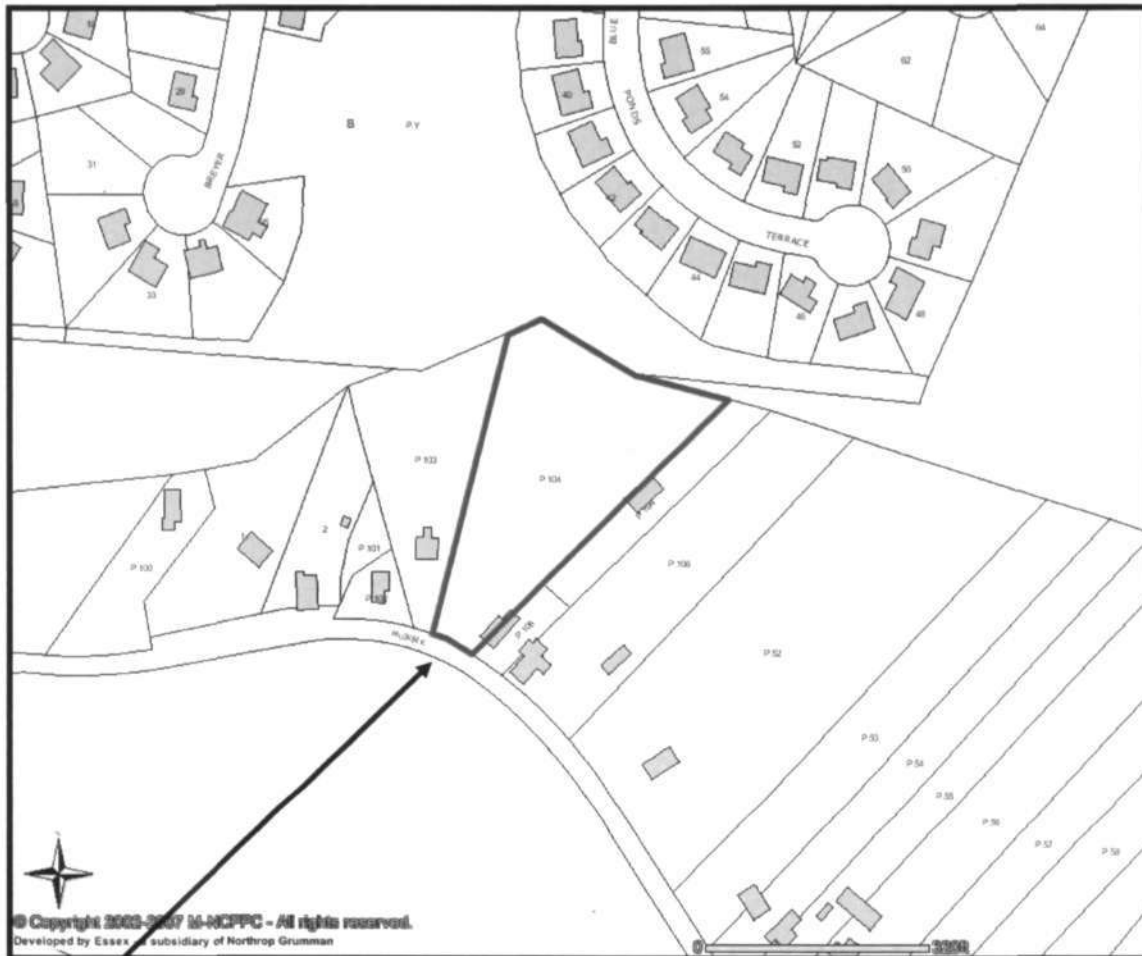
Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

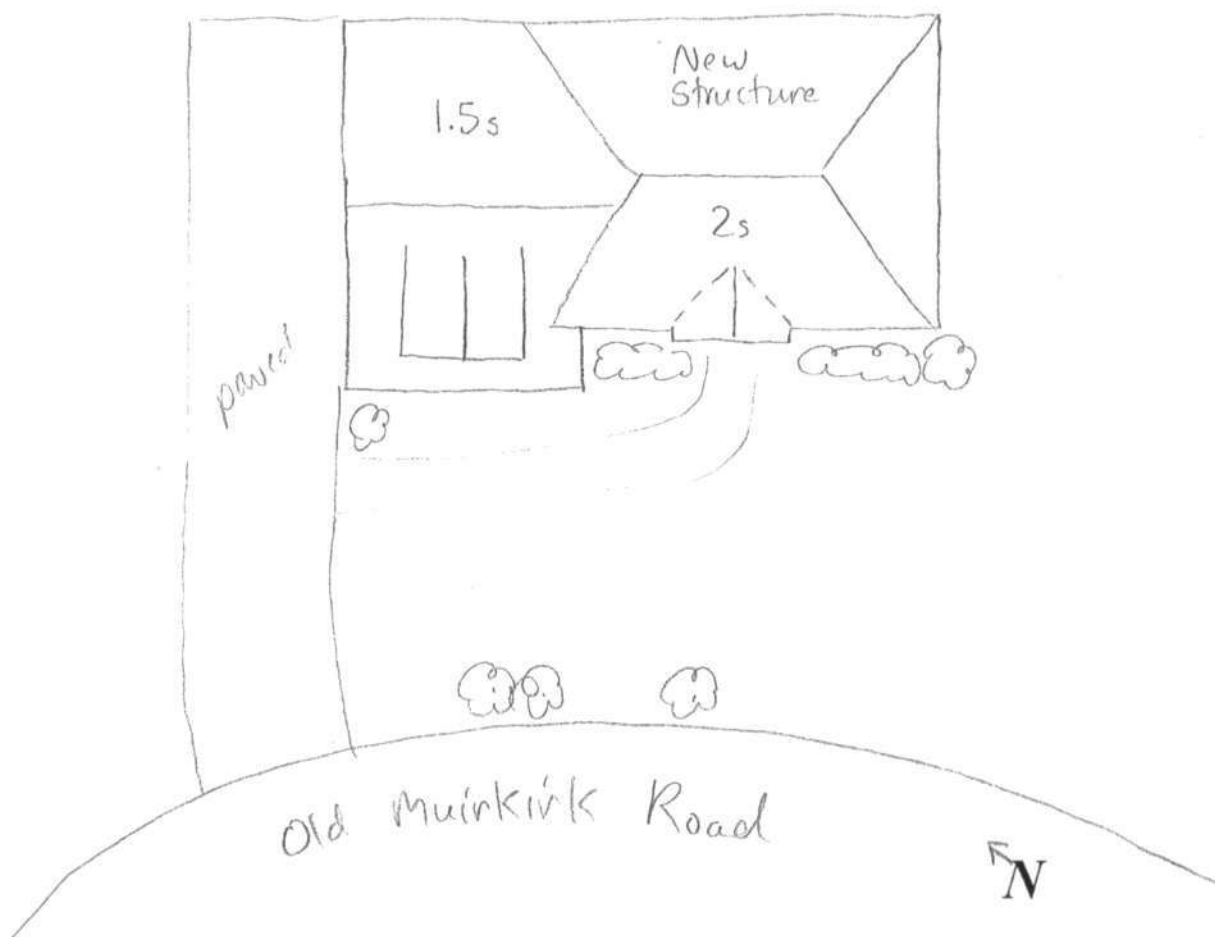
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date



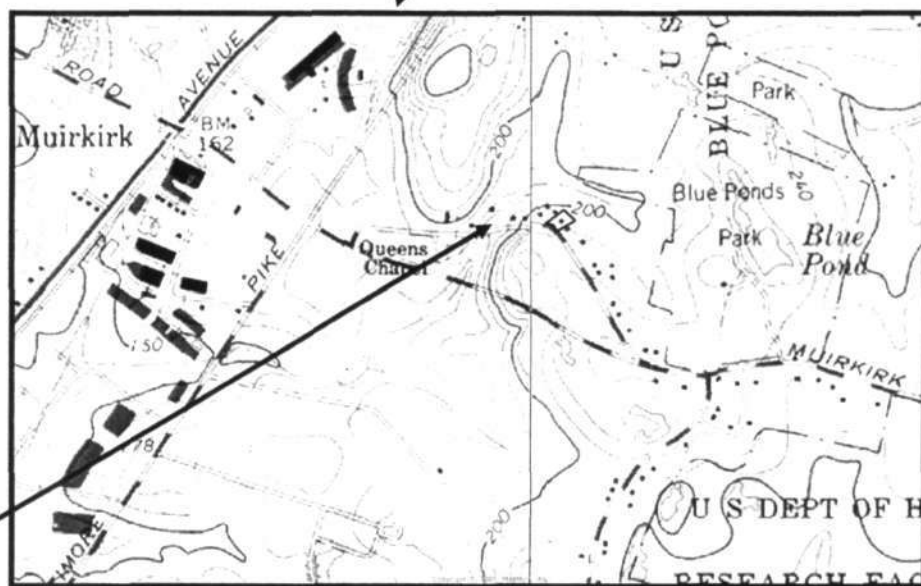
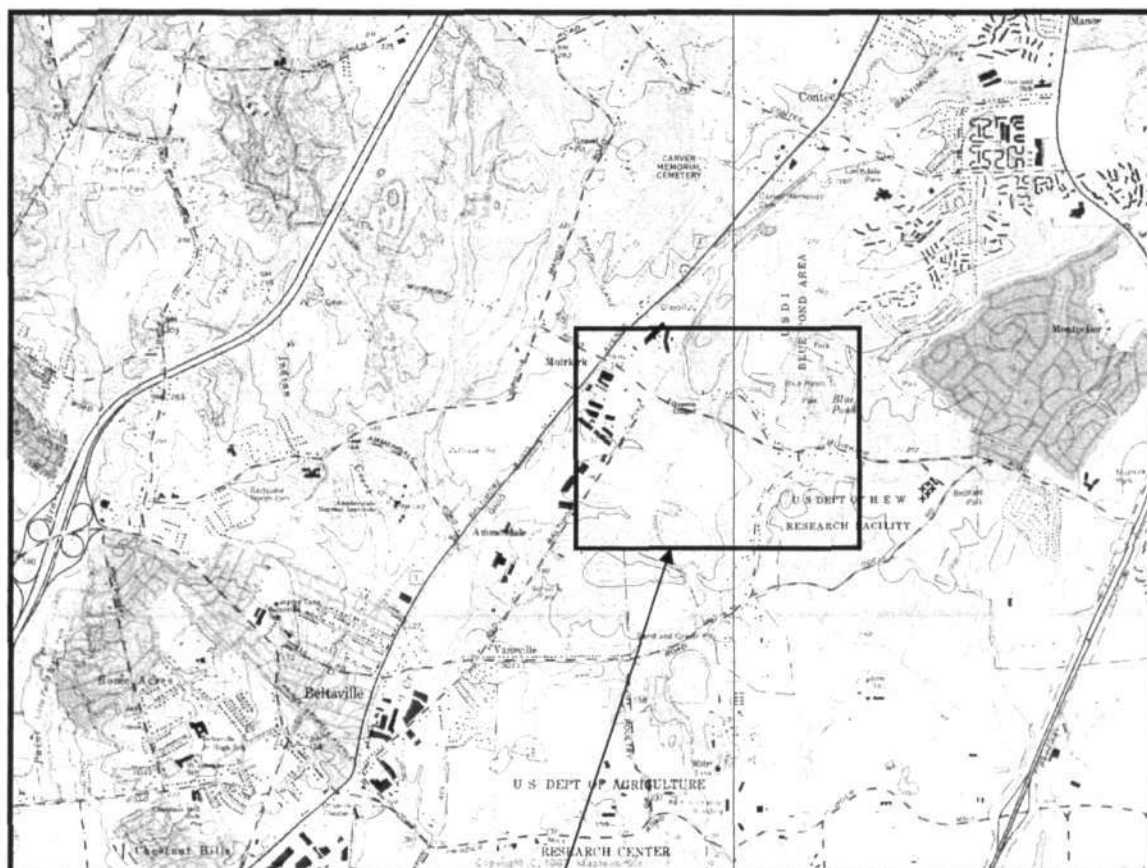
Johnson-Crump House Site (PG: 62-015), 7606 Old Muirkirk Road
 Beltsville, Prince George's County, MD
 Tax Parcel Map 13, Parcel 104
 Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2008



RESOURCE SKETCH MAP



ID#: P6:62-015 Name: Johnson - Crump House Site
Address: 7606 Old Muirkirk Road
Town/Town Vicinity: Beltsville County: Prince George's



Johnson-Crump House Site (PG: 62-015), 7606 Old Muirkirk Road
 Beltsville, Prince George's County, MD
 Laurel Quad, USGS Topographic Map, 1965, Revised 1979
 Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2008





Johnson-Crump House Site (PG: 62-015), 7606 Old Muirkirk Road
Beltsville, Prince George's County, MD
Top – Façade (south elevation), looking north
Photographed by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2008

P.G.- 62-15
Johnson-Crump House
Beltsville Vicinity
Private

c. 1887

This substantial, three bay, two story log house reflects the improvements in log house construction made possible by land ownership and skilled labor. The principal block was built soon after 1887 by Notley Johnson, a black landowner. In 1907 another black family -- Major Anderson and his wife Sadie -- purchased the farm, and over the years have remodelled it to its present condition. Since its inception, all of the work on the house has been done by the resident families, the most energetic force being Mrs. Sadie Anderson Crump, who continues to live here with her second husband and who celebrated her centennial birthday in February, 1977. The changes to this house are in keeping with the evolution in housing among the black, landowning, middle class in rural Maryland in the decades of the turn of the century.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G. #62-15 Building Date: 1887
Building Name: Johnson-Crump House
Location: 7606 Old Muirkirk Road, Beltsville (Rossville), Md.

Private/Vacant/Unimproved/Unexposed

Description

The Johnson-Crump House, built in 1887 by Notley Johnson, was a two-story side-gabled log house. The hewn sill beams of the house rested on natural stone pilings, and there was a central brick chimney at the ridge. Early in the twentieth century, the original log structure was covered with horizontal board siding, and in the 1920's, a one-story kitchen wing was added, giving the building its L shape. A one-acre lot was sold out of Lot #11 in 1952, and on that lot stands the small side-gabled cottage which is the home of the present generation of the Crump family. The older Johnson-Crump house was demolished in 1981.

Significance

The Johnson-Crump House was one of the first dwellings built in the 1886 subdivision of Rossville. It was constructed of log by Notley Johnson, on three-acre Lot #11 which he purchased in 1887; with its two-room plan and central chimney, it was representative of the modest dwellings built according to traditional methods by black farmers and laborers on newly acquired land. In 1913, Sadie Ross Anderson, daughter of Augustus Ross (who had built his house on Lot #1 of Rossville), purchased Lot #11, which Johnson had lost through default in mortgage. After this time, the windows of the log house were enlarged, and the log structure was covered with wood siding. After the death of Mrs. Anderson's husband, she married Israel Crump, and they raised their family in the old house. In 1952, Sadie and Israel Crump sold the westerly one acre of Lot #11 to their son, Oscar Crump, who erected on it the cottage in which he still resides. The original Johnson-Crump House was demolished in 1981.

Acreage: 2 acres

Magi No.

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Johnson-Crump House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 7606 Old Muirkirk Road not for publicationcity, town Beltsville Rossville vicinity of congressional district 5

state MD county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture
<u> </u> building(s)	<u> </u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial
	<u> </u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military
			<u> </u> museum
			<u> </u> park
			<u> </u> private residence
			<u> </u> religious
			<u> </u> scientific
			<u> </u> transportation
			<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Sadie A. Crump estate, c/o Oscar Crump

street & number 7604 Old Muirkirk telephone no.:

city, town Beltsville state and zip code MD 20705

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 1718

street & number Main Street folio 385

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Prince George's County Inventory of Historic Sites

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records History Division, MNCPPC

city, town Riverdale state MD

7. Description

Survey No. PG#62-15

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☒ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Johnson-Crump House, built in 1887 by Notley Johnson, was demolished within the last decade. It stood on Lot #11, one of the largest lots in the 1886 subdivision of Rossville.

This was a modest house, two stories high, with entrance in the center bay of the principal south facade. The house was built of log, and originally was lighted by small square windows. In this century the window openings were enlarged, and 2/2 double hung sashes were installed; weatherboard was applied over the log structure. The south entrance was sheltered by a facade-wide one-story shed-roof porch supported by plain posts.

The hewn sill beams of the house rested on natural stone pilings, and there was a central brick chimney at the ridge. In the 1920's, a rear kitchen wing was added, giving the building its L shape; this kitchen wing was one-story high with gable roof, had a tall brick chimney in the west plane of the roof, and was covered with board-and-batten siding.

The main block of the house consisted of two rooms on the first story, separated by a central entry hall which backed up on the central chimney. The west room was originally the kitchen, until the small kitchen wing was added, and the south room was the parlor. There was a second story bedroom over each of these spaces.

A one-acre lot was sold out of Lot #11 in 1952, and on that lot stands the small side-gabled cottage which is the home of the present generation of the Crump family. The older Johnson-Crump house was demolished in 1981.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG#62-15

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				Black history

Specific dates 1887 Builder/Architect Notley Johnson

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Johnson-Crump House was one of the first dwellings built in the 1886 subdivision of Rossville. It was constructed of log by Notley Johnson, on Lot #11 which he purchased in 1887; with its two-room plan and central chimney, it was representative of the modest dwellings built according to traditional methods by black farmers and laborers on newly acquired land.

In January 1868, William Minnix, a farmer of the Vanville District, sold a small piece of his farmland to six black men who had expressed the need of a "place of public worship." Accordingly, Henry Edwards, Thomas Queen, Thomas Matthews, Ferdinard Key, (K)notley Johnson and James Powell acquired 3/10 acre of land including a small graveyard already in use by the local black population, in trust for the erection of a "substantial building to be used as a place of worship and schoolhouse for the colored people."¹ The log chapel which was built on this property came to be known as Queen's Chapel, in honor of one of these original trustees; it became the catalyst for the residential community which grew up immediately to the east twenty years later.

The land south and east of the Minnix farm was part of the estate of Mark Duvall. After Duvall's death in 1874, his real estate was divided among his heirs; in 1886 the Equity Court ordered the sale of some of this land. Part of Duvall's land adjoined Queen's Chapel on the east. A 24.8 acre parcel was surveyed by William H. Latimer, and divided into twelve unequal lots along the north side of the Muirkirk Road. Within a year, the twelve lots were purchased by the families of local blacks, most of whom were employed as laborers at the Muirkirk Iron Furnace.² By late 1889, structures had been erected on all but one lot. Two of the new owner-residents, Thomas Matthews (lot #5) and (K)notley Johnson (lot #11) had been among the six founders of Queen's Chapel twenty years earlier. Another, Augustus Ross (lot #1), gave his name to the community.³

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG#62-15
Section 8 Page 2

The focal point of the Rossville community was a large frame lodge building erected on the largest of the lots (#9) by the Benevolent Sons and Daughters of Abraham. An article (entitled "Rossville") in The Advertiser, published in Laurel, 2 October 1889, gives evidence that this lodge, known as Abraham Hall, was considered an impressive building from the beginning: "a portion of the old Duvall estate...has recently been subdivided and sold... to certain colored people residing in the vicinity of Muirkirk. The land is of excellent quality and the site very pleasant for residences. The Sons and Daughters of Abraham have purchased about five [sic] acres of land and have now about completed a very substantial two-story frame building, with ante-room and closets, to be used as a hall in which to hold the meetings of the society. New dwellings are now in course of erection, or have already been completed; for Mr. Ross, John Carter, Philip, Ezekiel and Thomas Williams, Carter Dickson, Notley Johnson, and Robert Taylor."⁴

Lot #11 was purchased by Notley Johnson and his wife, Hannah, late in 1887.⁵ According to Sadie Ross Crump, who later would buy Notley Johnson's property, farmer Johnson began in 1887 to fell trees on his property, squaring them into building logs, and raising the building with the help of other new lot owners.⁶

In 1913, Sadie Ross Anderson, daughter of Augustus Ross (who had built his house on Lot #1 of Rossville), purchased Lot #11, which Johnson had lost through default in mortgage.⁷ It was after this time that the windows of the log house were enlarged, and the log structure was covered with wood siding. After the death of Mrs. Anderson's husband, she married Israel Crump, and they raised their family in the old house. In 1952, Sadie and Israel Crump sold the westerly one acre of Lot #11 to their son, Oscar Crump, who erected on it the cottage in which he still resides.⁸

The Johnson-Crump house was one of the first houses built in Rossville; it was representative of the modest vernacular dwellings built at the end of the nineteenth century by black landowners. It was demolished in 1981.

Notes

1 Prince George's County Deed HB #1:130.

2 Prince George's County Equity #1588; Prince George's County Deeds JWB #9:60, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 439, 603; JWB #10:131, 133.

3 Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1888-89; The Advertiser, 2 October 1889.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG#62-15

Section 8 Page 3

4 Ross built on Lot #1, Carter on Lot #6, the Williams families on Lots #3 and #8, Dickson (Dixon) on Lot #10, Johnson on Lot #11, and Taylor on Lot #12. cf. 1886 plat in Equity #1588.

5 Prince George's County Deed JWB #10:133.

6 Interview with Sadie Ross Crump by George W. McDaniel, 1978.

7 Prince George's County Deed #79:487; see also P.G. Equity #2725.

8 Prince George's County Deed #1502:51.

P. G: 62-15
Johnson-Crump House
Muirkirk
Private

c. 1888

This handsome two story log house was built by a black landowner, Notley Johnson. It contains two rooms downstairs and two upstairs. In 1907, it was purchased by Sadie Crump, who improved the exterior and interior, enlarged the house and gave it the appearance of a fine, modestly appointed dwelling. The house is evidence of the evolution in housing among the rural black middle class in the decades of the turn of the century.

GEORGE W. MCDANIEL

635 G ST. S.E.

WASHINGTON, DC 20003

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust

State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Johnson-Crump House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 7606 Old Muirkirk Road ___ not for publication

city, town Beltsville Rossville ___ vicinity of congressional district 5

state MD county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
___ district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture ___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial ___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational ___ private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment ___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government ___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial ___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military ___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Sadie A. Crump

street & number 7606 Old Muirkirk telephone no.:

city, town Beltsville state and zip code MD 20705

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 1718

street & number Main Street folio 385

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Prince George's County Inventory of Historic Sites

date 1974 ___ federal ___ state ☒ county ___ local

depository for survey records History Division, MNCPPC

city, town Riverdale state MD

7. Description

Survey No. PG#62-15

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☒ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Johnson-Crump House was a plain two-story frame gable-roofed vernacular dwelling, one of the first houses built in Rossville.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG#62-15

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This dwelling was one of the first houses built in Rossville, a small black community (largely of laborers at the Muirkirk Furnace) which was formed in the 1880's. Notley Johnson built this house circa 1888, on lot #11, one of the larger lots in the subdivision of Rossville. In 1913, the house and lot were sold to Sadie Anderson, daughter of Augustus Ross (for whom Rossville was named). It has remained in her family, the Crump family, to the present day.

The house was in deteriorating condition when it was surveyed in 1978, and was destroyed shortly afterwards.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG#62-15

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2.0 acres

Tax Map 13, parcel 104

Quadrangle name Laurel, Section D

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting NorthingB

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Zone Easting NorthingC

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan G. Pearl, Research Historianorganization Historic Preservation Commission date _____street & number c/o County Planning, MNCPPC telephone 952-3521city or town Upper Marlboro, state MD 20772

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

PG:62-15
MAGI # 1705435604

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC The Johnson-Crump House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 7606 Old Muirkirk Road

CITY, TOWN Beltsville ☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 13

STATE Maryland

COUNTY Prince George's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. Sadie Crump

Telephone #: None

STREET & NUMBER 7606 Old Mirkirk Road

CITY, TOWN Beltsville ☒ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code Maryland 20705

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, LIBER #: JB 79
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Prince George's County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds
Folio #: 489

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Upper Marlboro

STATE Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE None

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

PG:62-15

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This attractive house stands about 50 yards from Old Muirkirk Road on the gentle slope of the hillside descending east from the road. In front of it is a well-kept lawn, with flowers bordering both the lawn and the house. On either side of the front length stand two large plaster pots for flowers, made by the owner, Mrs. Sadie Crump. *She* had her centennial birthday in February 1977.

The house faces west towards the road. Today it is weather-boarded and painted yellow with white trims giving it the appearance of a middle class landowner's frame house. But when it was built in the late 19th century as the home of its owner and occupant, Notley Johnson, it was a plain log house with no sheathing and was not whitewashed. Unlike most log houses of black families of the 19th century, this one was built with two stories. The facade had the typical three-bay arrangement, with two windows flanking a centrally located door with matching windows above those below. When built, the windows were much smaller and square in shape, similar to windows in other log houses of black families, according to Mrs. Crump. After she purchased the property, Mrs. Crump enlarged the windows and installed the double-hung sashes with two over two lights. The northern gable end has no window opening, like the house nearby of her father, Augustus Ross, which has also been recorded as part of this survey. The southern gable end did have one window in the upstairs. Probably the window was omitted from the northern gable end to keep out the cold winds, while the southern gable did have a window for the sunlight from the southern exposure. The windows in the facade provided the illumination for the downstairs room in the northern gable end. Thus, the arrangement is practical.

The foundations of the house (hewn sills) rested on stone piling on three sides, but directly on the ground underneath the facade. No rot or termite infestation has resulted so far, perhaps because of Mrs. Crump's traditional pesticide: lime that she dowses the underparts of the house with periodically.

The floor plan of the interior of the original block consists of two rooms downstairs, two upstairs. The front door opens directly into a short foyer between the two rooms with the back wall being the frame around the central chimney. The north room was originally the kitchen, the cooking being done over a wood stove piped into the central chimney. In the northeast corner, a dog-leg stairway ascended the two walls. Originally, the treads were unenclosed, but Mrs. Crump has boxed them in with narrow, plain planks during her improvements of the log house. In the east wall (rear), a door opened originally to the outside, but Mrs. Crump has added a board and batten, frame kitchen with a shed room attached to it about fifty years ago.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

Black History

SPECIFIC DATES Circa 1887

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Notley Johnson

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is valuable evidence of the evolution of the houses of the emerging black middle class in the late 19th century. According to Mrs. Crump, she and her first husband bought the house from Notley Johnson, who had built it. Deed records show that he had purchased the land in 1887, with his wife, Hannah, as co-signer. According to Mrs. Crump, who was born in 1877 and who remembers the construction of this house when she was ten about ten years old, Johnson felled the trees on his land, hewn them into squared logs, and raised this house in the community helping him to put on the roof. Since Johnson owned the land, he could use his wood as he saw fit and build a larger house than commonly found among landless blacks. According to Mrs. Crump, Johnson built a log house instead of a frame one because he was accustomed to building and living in them, her memory of him remembering him as being of the "old style."

In 1907, Mrs. Crump and her first husband, Major Anderson, bought this property. After his death, she married her present husband, *Oscar* Crump, now 95 years old. They continued to live here, raised their children in this house, and are now sustained by the ongoing support of the family -- which includes four generations. Very strong support comes from their son, Oscar Crump, who with his wife, lives next door to them in a pleasant, one and a half-story house built in the 1950's, a slide of which is included in this survey. About 200 yards north of this house stands the house of Mrs. Crump's father, Augustus Ross. Thus, along this road stand the houses of an extended family that has remained closely knit throughout the 20th century. Though the land is no longer farmed, it is well-maintained, and is still cultivated in vegetable gardens. Several of the old fruit trees planted by the founders of the community still remain.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

George W. McDaniel

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

20 Dean Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis, Maryland

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

The Johnson-Crump House
Prince George's County
Maryland

(DESCRIPTION CONTINUED)

Item No. 7

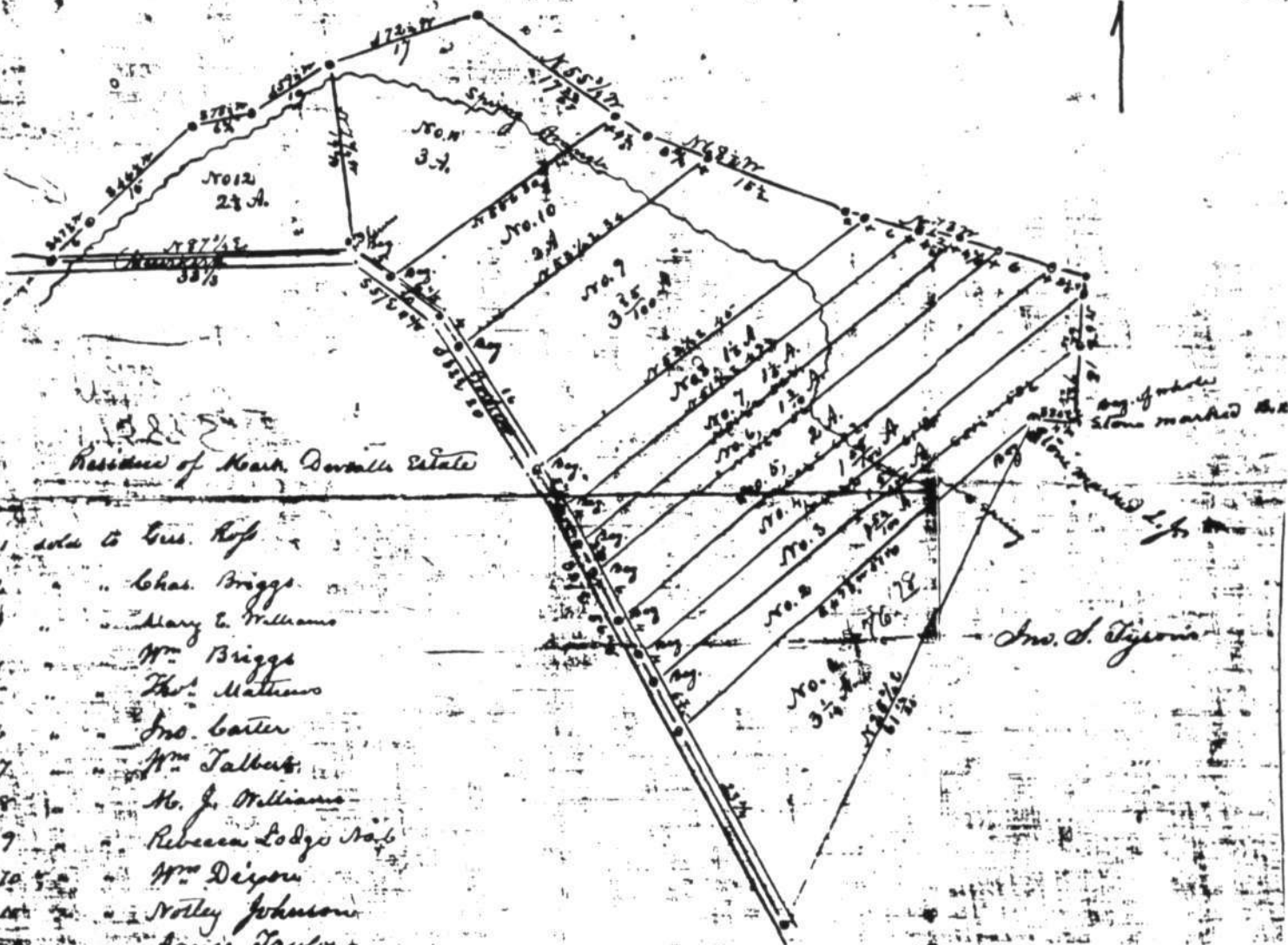
Page 1

The south room was the "sitting room." Its fireplace has now been filled in. On the walls hang early 20th century paintings and prints, family photographs, and religious paintings of the Virgin Mary and Jesus which, though dusty from neglect since this elderly couple no longer entertain, reveal the personal possessions and values of this family in the early 20th century.

In addition to the "improvements" already mentioned, Mrs. Crump lathed and plastered the interior walls of the log house herself, and installed picture moldings along the walls. The result is that the humble log dwelling was converted in appearance to that of a fine-frame house.

Mark Duwall Estate
Ex. No. 128

1886

N
↑

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have carefully surveyed for Chas. H. Stanley Esq. the following described part of a tract of land called

lying & being in Ramseyville District

since lands, all belonging to the Estate of the late Mark Duwall Esq.

beginning for the same at a stone marked B.B. abounding of Inc. S. Taylor's land & running

(1) N 85° 16' pa (2) N 73° 26' pa (3) N 63° 27' 32 1/2' pa (4) N 55° 17' 22 1/2' pa (5) S 73° 17' 17 1/2' pa (6) S 67° 14' 10' pa

(7) S 55° 14' 54' pa (8) S 42° 15' pa (9) S 47° 15' pa to the main road from Minkun to Bowie

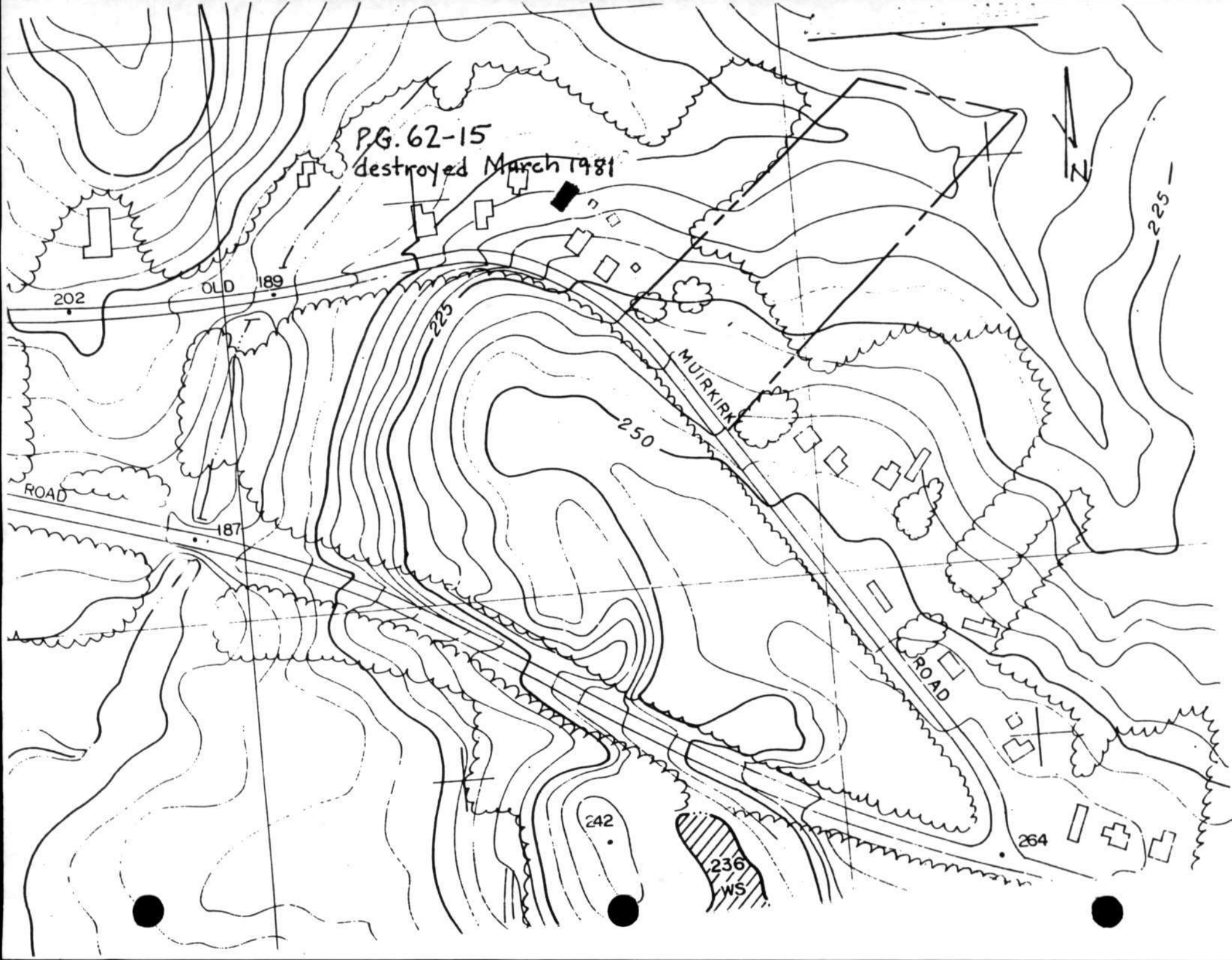
then with said road (10) N 87° 14' 50 1/2' pa to a Gum Tree (11) S 57° 11' 1/2' pa (12) S 52° 20' pa

(13) S 56° 1/2' pa. Then leaving said road & with Inc. S. Taylor (14) N 25° 16' 51 1/2' pa to

the main road & running with it to the beginning containing 6 1/2 Acres

more or less as the same may appear on the map

Witness my hand & seal this 15th day of March 1886



I-3

P. E. P. CO.
3419 / 588
T.M. 14 -
P. 120

(destroyed by Fire Dept.
Mar. 1981)

P.G.# 62-15

P/O P.120

P/O P.120

MONT
V

O-S

PAR. 'A'

8474

BLUE POI

BLUE
POND

ROSSVIL

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
3959 / 314
108.78 A
P. 175

O-S

TM 13
P. 175

SAM A.
MARSHALL
2118 / 473
7.18 A
P. 66

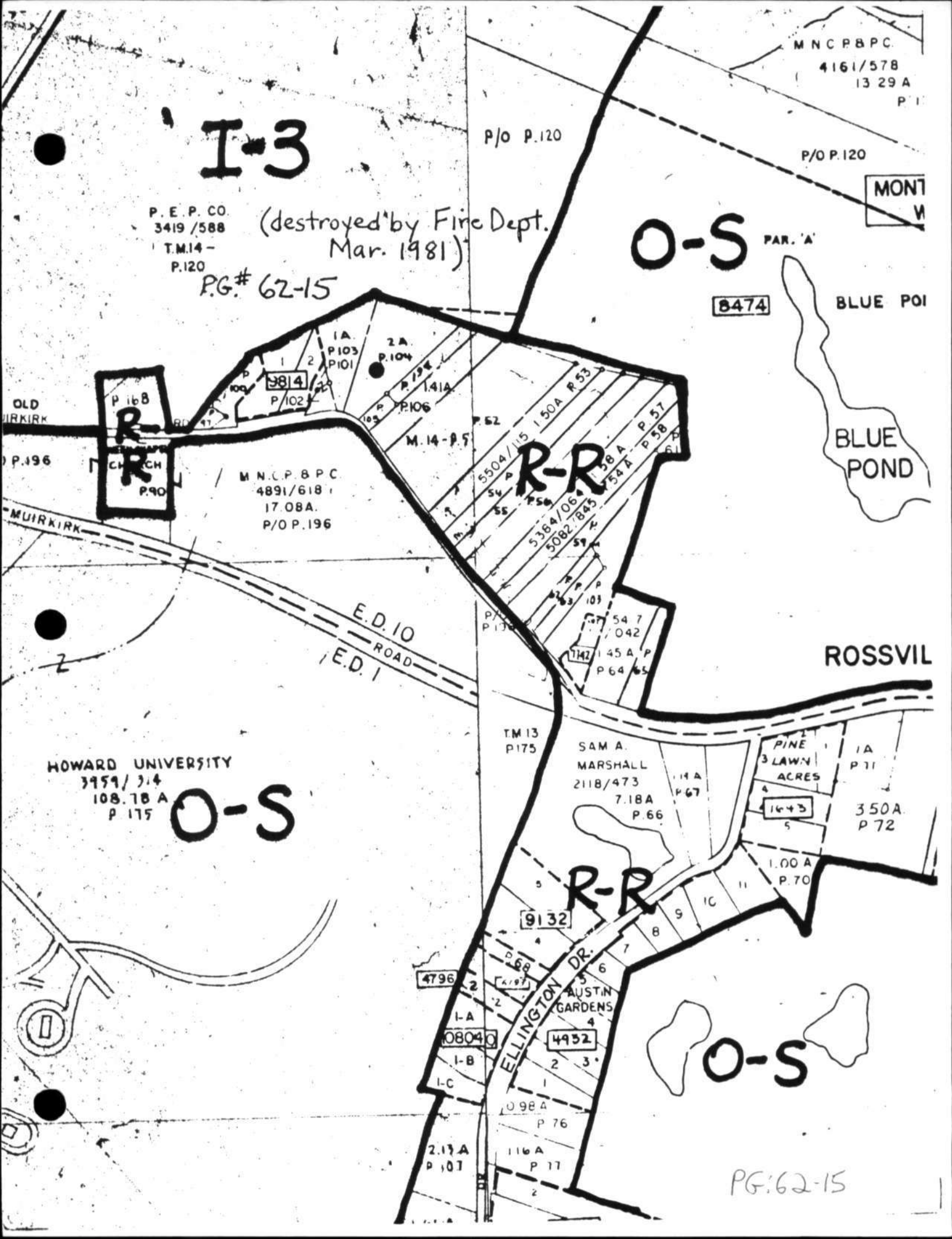
PINE
3 LAWN
ACRES

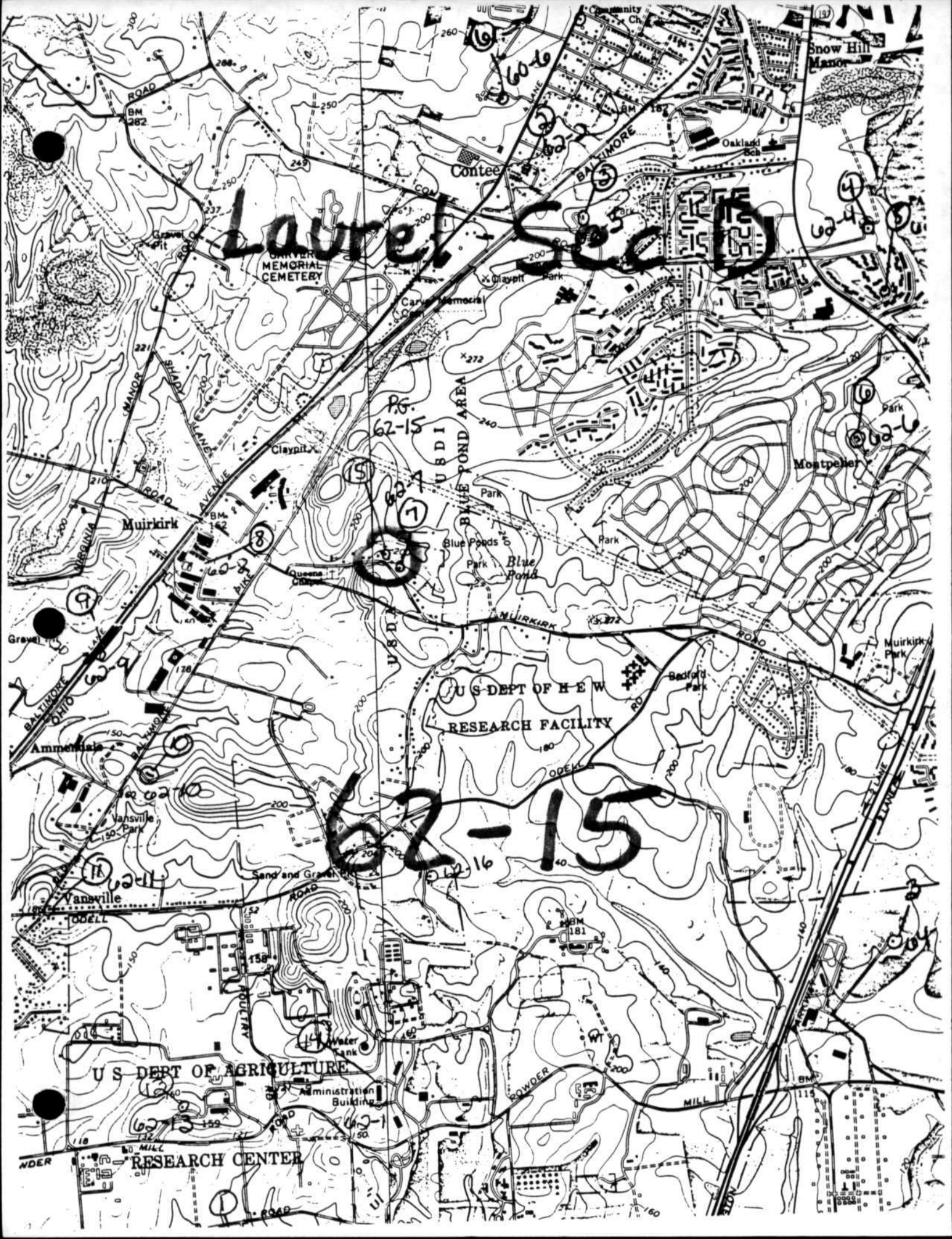
350A
P. 72

R-R

O-S

PG:62-15







JOHANSON - Crump House

P.G.

WEST VIEW, Facade

BELTSVILLE, MD.

GWM

10/76



~~C. Rump~~

JOHNSON - CRUMP House

P.G. -

NORTH VIEW

Be Itsville, md,

Gunn

6/77



Crump family:

L - R:

Oscar Crump, Sadie

Crump, ~~Israel Crump~~,

Daughter of S. + I. Crump,

Israel Crump, wife of
Oscar.

P. G.

Muir Kirk, ~~Ret.~~ Vic.

Beltzville, Md.

Gunn

90/96



Johnson-Crump House

P.G. -

South Gable End

Beltsville, Md.

A. Dunn

6177



Crump family

L-R:

Oscar Crump, Sadie
Crump, Israel Crump,
+ wife of Oscar
Crump.

P.G. -

Beltzville, Md.

10/76